

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR LIBERTY GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Rock.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
of Orange.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSHUA L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Fulton,
EPHRAIM PALMER.
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, New Ark, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Port, Union, Magnolia, Janesville and Center,
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.
For the district composed of the City of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Jackson and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent.

A. I. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. Pomeroy, of Johnson.
1st District,
Thomas Marley, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.
3d District,
H. P. Carey, of Johnson.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Deloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

THE RECORD OF MR. FERGUSON.—We hope no one will fail to read the communication of our correspondent "Jefferson" as to the action of Mr. Ferguson, the democratic candidate for governor, when the country was first called on to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion which has grown into such formidable proportions as it now exhibits itself. In such a man worthy of the support of any patriotic citizen?

TRouble IN THE REGIMENTS.—A correspondent from the 2d regiment, writing to the Milwaukee Sentinel from Arlington Heights, Oct. 26th, refers to trouble in the 6th and 7th regiments. In the latter, the line officers have requested Col. Van Dor to resign, and in the sixth, that morning, at least nine of the line officers had tendered their resignations.

In the case of the 7th, the petitioning officers allege that the colonel is unfit to command. While in Washington, we heard complaints of his arbitrary and tyrannical conduct. Col. Van Dor has been a Prussian officer, and has acquired his notions of military discipline in that service. No particular cause is assigned for the dissatisfaction in the 6th.

The same correspondent says:

Yesterday one of those occurrences that send a thrill of horror through the camp occurred. As a company were breaking ranks, after a drill, one of its men raising a musket, snapped it a servant of Capt. Stevens, named John. The gun was loaded, and the ball passed through the breast of the man, killing him instantly. He was buried that morning, the company turning out without arms. It is but a few days since a soldier was shot through the hip in a company, and came near being killed.

Corporal Webb, of B. company, sixth Wisconsin regiment, (of Fond du Lac) died day before yesterday, and was buried yesterday by a detachment from his company. He had been sick for some time.

Our brigade is yet staying at Arlington, although we expect orders to move are long. The weather, more especially nights, is uncomfortably cold. Last night there was a heavy frost. It has one advantage, for it gives the boys an abundance of clothes. They abound in the vicinity, and are gathered rapidly.

The seventh has just received a new uniform, and the second its supply of overcoats. With a few more blankets we should be legions.

Our brigade has just cut a new road from Arlington to Upton's Hill, for military purposes. We are kept busy drilling and accustoming the men to the knapsack.

The official vote for governor of California was innocently transmitted over the wires. It should be as follows:

Stanford, republican	56,336
McConnell, Breck, dem	32,741
Conness, Douglas dem	30,090

LOCATION OF THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.—It is rumored that the 2d Wisconsin cavalry regiment, Col. Washburn, will go into winter quarters in Milwaukee. Col. Stevens, the popular teacher of sword exercises, &c., it is said, has accepted the position of lieutenant colonel of this regiment.

Who shall be governor? This is a question of vast importance, at this critical period in our history, and should be intelligently answered by the loyal people of Wisconsin. Let the recent history and lamentable fate of Kentucky and Missouri, demonstrate the evil which may flow from an executive, who does not properly meet the crisis which rebellion has forced upon the country! Vote for no man who is not like "Cesar's wife," beyond suspicion. It has been said that "a straw shows which way the wind blows;" but we here present something more substantial than straws, to show what has been the proclivities of BENJAMIN FERGUSON, in relation to putting down that rebellion which seeks to overturn the best government which has existed in the history of the world. We should have gladly shrunk from this exposure of the man, did we not regard it as a duty to the people of the state; who have right to be informed of the position of those who ask their suffrages, for the important office of chief executive, in whom such vast discretionary power must be reposed, as at a time like this in the history of our country.

A joint resolution passed the senate, on the 9th day of April, 1861, to adjourn sine die on Monday, the 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M.; the effect of which would be, unless said resolution rescinded, to compel the presiding officers of the respective houses, to declare the body over which they presided, adjourned sine die, on the arrival of the hour designated in said joint resolution. Let the reader bear this fact prominently in mind—for it has a thrillingly practical bearing, upon what we shall bring to light in the sequel. On the evening of Sunday, the 11th day of April, a dispatch from Washington reached the capital of the state, setting forth the humiliating and shameful fact that Fort Sumpter had been captured; and that its brave garrison were then prisoners in the hands of rebels, with the stars and stripes exultingly trampled under the feet of traitors! To save the capital of the nation from being captured and pillaged, by the miscreants, who then menaced it, the states were called upon to furnish immediate aid to the endangered government. It will be remembered, that the rebel leaders had been in power in the national government—that they had plundered our arsenals of the means of defence, and converted them to their own nefarious purposes—and that to secure their treasonable designs with the more certainty and greater facility, they had scattered that portion of our little army which they could not control, to distant and comparatively inaccessible points, and ordered the loyal portion of the navy, to distant climes; and then to cripple the incoming administration, and make the intended rule complete, they had beggared the treasury by theft! Congress was not in session, and consequently the only hope for saving the country, was in the prompt and energetic action of the states! With such facts standing out before us, one would suppose that the fires of patriotic indignation would burn vividly in every American bosom. But let us see.

On the morning of the 15th of April, the two houses of the legislature met at 8 o'clock A. M., when a message from the governor informed them that nothing could be done to meet the fearful contingency which had just arisen in the affairs of the country, without additional legislation adapted to the emergency. Such legislation enabling the governor to respond to the call of the government for aid, could not be had without rescinding the joint resolution already referred to; which if not rescinded, would within the then hour compel the final adjournment of the legislature! Here then was a crisis, which loudly appealed to the patriotism of every member. And you will naturally ask—can it be that any Wisconsin senator would fail to respond to the call of his country at such a perilous and trying period! But with shame and humiliation we are compelled to say, BENJAMIN FERGUSON so voted as to amount to such a failure! It will be remembered by all who were present on that occasion, that the only remaining hour of the session had been recently frittered away by efforts to stave off action; and that a formal vote was obtained on the rescinding resolution barely in time to save the session from expiring by limitation; and it will be seen by reference to page 846 of the senate journal, that BENJAMIN FERGUSON voted against rescinding said resolution! Had a majority of senators voted as did this now candidate for governor, Wisconsin must have occupied the unenviable and disloyal position of refusing to respond to the call of the government in its hour of peril! What patriot but will shudder at the thought of such a disgrace!

A message from the governor will be found on page 849 of senate journal, informing the legislature that an act to provide for the defence of the state, which had been passed before the war broke out in the attack upon Sumpter, would be entirely insufficient to meet the crisis which arose on the fall of that garrison; and that material amendment of said act would be required before the state would make any response to the call of the government for aid. A hasty and imperfect draft of a bill designed to make that act practical, was referred to a joint committee of the two houses, and was reported back with some amendments as the exigency demanded; when lo and behold! BENJAMIN FERGUSON voted against the amendments! So that it will be seen he continued to be actuated by the same spirit which led him to oppose rescinding the resolution for final adjournment!

It will thus be seen by the record, and more fully appreciated by those who remember occurrences which were not of record, that Mr. Ferguson occupies the unenviable position of having at least given the cold shoulder to the government in its attempt to oppose the rebellion. It is no excuse to say that after trying to stave off action, and cripple measures, he voted for

their final passage; for such help will be fully and properly appreciated. How many voters should such a record obtain in the loyal state of Wisconsin? Let the people ponder upon the facts above set forth, and when they deposit their ballots on the 5th day of November next, we have no fears for the result of the voting.

JEFFERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.
A gentleman who left Neosho last Wednesday, arrived here last evening, and says Price was then there with his whole command, and had been joined by McCulloch with 7,000 men. From the most reliable information he could obtain, the number of rebels from 30,000 to 35,000. Some of the cavalry regiments were very fine, one regiment in particular, whose horses were all one size and color, and fully equipped in every particular.

The cannon that was landed at Forsyth had arrived at Price's camp. McCulloch's men came from the east to Neosho, and then proceeded to Pineville, fifteen miles south of Neosho.

Jackson had called a session of the legislature at Neosho. It had already met, but lacked four members of having a quorum. This is reliable.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.
The steamer W. H. Brown, with Major R. B. Hatch, Gen. McDougal, senator from California, Commodore Graham, Col. Taylor, and Capt. Hillier, aid to Gen. Grant, on board, with Capt. Whitfield, son of Gen. Whitfield, of the rebel army in charge, left here at 10 a. m., and steamed down the river to Columbus, where the steamer Yazoo, with Gen. Polk and staff, and a large force, came along side. Capt. Hillier, who had charge of the mission delivered the prisoner to Gen. Polk.

There was an interesting meeting between Gen. McDougal and the rebel Gen. Catochman, who had been warm friends in California. With the expedition was a man claiming to be Major of the 15th Missouri regiment, by the name of Gosnell, who had charge of Capt. Whitfield up to the time of the arrival at Cairo last night, with proper credentials. After the federal officers had delivered their prisoner, Whitfield, and on the return to Cairo, two miles from Columbus, Gosnell seized an opportunity to partly undress, and jumped overboard, and before he was missed, was out of reach, and it is supposed to have reached shore safely. The matter is mysterious, but as Gosnell had been a prisoner at Columbus, it is supposed to be a concerted plan on the part of Gosnell and the rebels, to secure information of our strength, purposes, &c. Capt. Whitfield was captured by Gen. Lyon's forces at Springfield, Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.

The Santa Fe mail furnishes the following additional items:

About the 1st inst., a company of New Mexican volunteers under Capt. Link, was attacked in the night at Alamosa, 35 miles below Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Capt. Link proposed to surrender his company, but his men deserted, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about 100 U. S. troops from Fort Craig pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their captain and ten men, wounded about 30, and killed 30 horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Mesilla. Another band of rebels, who had been encamped on the Arkansas River, were being pursued by a company of U. S. dragoons from Ft. Wise, and a company of New Mexican volunteers.

New York, Oct. 30.
The Tribune publishes a lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas, in regard to Fremont's case. It can be summed up in the statement that Gen. Hunter, his second in command, gave a reluctant opinion that Fremont was incompetent for his extensive command. This also is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri, and the report states that Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 10,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation.

In regard to Kentucky, it is stated that Gen. Sherman demands 10,000 men necessary, though he is willing to fight the enemy with what he has. A large number of troops can be raised in that state, and its defence must devolve on the free states of the west.

New York, Oct. 30.
A Havana letter says ex-Consul Holm had arrived there from St. Thomas with credentials as consul from the rebel states. The captain general refused to receive him as consul, and the letter says that Mason and Sillwell were received by the captain general only as private gentlemen.

The steamers Nashville and Isabel were fitting at Charleston with heavy armaments. The state prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette are to be removed to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, which has for some time been fitting for their accommodation. The object of the change is not divulged, but it is believed to be the intention of government to put the fort in a more perfect state of defence for the protection of the harbor of New York.

Special dispatches say there is no truth in the reports of the intended resignation either of McClellan or Scott. Also, that no order for the removal of Fremont has been issued.

Gen. McClellan complains that copying clerks in the war department have given newspaper reporters copies of military orders from his headquarters, but the spy will be corrected.

A public sale of 750 bales of East India wool took place this morning, and without exception was one of the most spirited wool sales ever held. Prices ranged from ten to twenty per cent. higher than was expected. Every lot sold.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts. Some members of the 33d New York, owing to gross misconduct to-day, got into difficulty with the enemy in the neighborhood of Lewisville; four of the rebels were severely injured. Gen. Hancock sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

In the last two months. Of course an army is to remain in and around Washington to defend the capital, and doubtless a large camp of instruction for the men and horses, and winter barracks will be also provided. The Tribune's story of the running away of Capt. Dupont's clerk, appears to be a self.

World's dispatch.—The President has assured parties that a forward movement by the army is determined on, though at what time is not proper to state.

The World's correspondence speaks of weeding out incompetent officers, and says the advantage the south has had over us in the superior character of their regimental and company officers. We are reaching this matter slowly; at the same time all who are deserving promotion from the ranks are certain to receive it in due time.

Tribune's dispatch.—The navy department has recently ordered 5,000 muskets and immense quantities of shot and shell are casting at all foundries in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.
It is certain that no one outside the military expedition knows where the first blow will be struck. First intimation will probably be received through southern journals.

DARTMOUTH, Md., Oct. 29.

All quiet at the scene of the recent battle. The enemy's pickets infect the opposite bank, occasionally firing on our pickets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.
Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan on the 17th. He declines a Brigadier Generalship, and is urging some plan to encourage Irish emigration to the western states of Mexico.

Several Texans had arrived at Mazatlan on their way to California, and report stagecoach business throughout Texas. The utmost misery prevails at Matamoros, and along the Rio Grande stores are closed, steamers tied up, and all kinds of improvements suspended.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

The loss by the burning of the Craig Mills is over \$100,000, of which \$25,000 is insured on the machinery, including \$15,000 in the Atlas company of Hartford. The building contained two hundred and sixty-six looms, belonging to various parties engaged on army flannels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The jury in the Savannah pirate case reported that they were unable to agree, whereupon the papers were taken from them and they were discharged from its further consideration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Citizens of Buffalo have sent a petition to the president, headed by Millard Fillmore, asking the appointment of General Hentzelman as major general.

In a conversation at Edward's Ferry between the rebel and our pickets, they acknowledged their loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Conrad's Ferry was three hundred and fifty, and admitted sixty lost men in the skirmish at Edward's Ferry Tuesday, when our artillery drove them back. They said on Sunday night there were but three regiments at Leesburg; they had now about forty thousand men who came up from Manassas. These would return, as they were not wanted there. These statements are confirmed by rebel prisoners and our scouts.

The Tribune announces that the rumor of Gen. Dupont's secretary absconding, was unfounded, and adds it has reason to believe it was put into circulation by an enemy of the gentleman and a foe to the government.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Flour market 5c better with moderate export demand, 5.55a4.60 super western; 5.50a6.00 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour shade firmer. Wheat market 1 1/2c better with moderate export demand, sales 130,000 bushels, 1.23a1.25 Milwaukee club; 1.26a1.27 amber Iowa; 1.30a1.35 winter red western; 1.36a1.37 amber Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.
Market opened active and closed steady, quite good demand, sales at 72 3/4c No. 2, and 76 1/2c No. 1.

AN INDEMNITY EDITOR.—Rev. Dr. Elliott, editor of the Central Christian Advocate of St. Louis, finds that his paper is suffering like many others from the hard times. He is not in despair, though, and sets a good example to the timid. He says: "Every economical saving that can be made will be resorted to and adopted. All the operators of the paper, embracing the agent and printer, will, after the 31st of December, 1861, reduce their claims ten per cent, at least. The editor will reduce his salary ten per cent, after December 31, 1861. And sooner than this paper should be suspended before May, 1864, he will strike off every cent of his salary from January next to the end of his term of service, provided there is the co-operation of the patronizing conferences and the agents. In such an exigency he will throw himself on the benevolence of the M. E. Church for food to eat, and patch up his old clothes so as to last up to May, 1864. If that expedient will not give us our daily bread, we will take what property we have to meet the case. And should neither of these succeed, the agencies of starvation to us are now over by the ordeal through which our feelings have passed since last January. Hence we have attained to a stoical indifference as to the result in this matter.

To ratify this, we will give in writing, duly attested, to the book agent our larger obligation, which will exempt them from all future demands by us of our heirs. Let the general conference then do as it sees fit. We are fixed in this purpose, and will trust in God for the result. And yet we believe that we shall have enough of good wholesome food while the Almighty permits us to live, and suitable warm clothing too, until we will need a winding sheet. This guarantee, in connection with an itinerant life, was ratified to us in a consoling promise about fifty years ago, with the words, "Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water supplied." And for half a century this assurance has been sustained by the good hand of our God over us. And we would be "worse than an infidel," now in these scarce and lean days of our age, did we ever doubt that the residue will be provided for.

This Central, then, God providing, will be continued up to the millennium. And hence we will sing, as we did in February last:

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him all creatures here below,
Praise him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.
The Toronto (Canada) Leader must be a jewel of a paper. From a recent article in that delectable print we call the following "elegant extract":

Americans know that their government, nationality, and nation are now the very essence of rottenness, and by big talk and defiant language—courage on their lips but terror in their hearts—they hope and try to put a good face on the matter, but the day is seen behind the gilding, and the United States are the laughing stock and scorn of the world. There are men leading the American government who would not be ashamed to lead and speak for a "four-word show" in London streets! A word or two on the "glorious army" of the states. Oh! it is a glorious army! indeed! England and France will have to get some other name for their army, for "glorious" is to be the name of that of the United States. Why, the very best soldiers in their army are foreigners—the men who have so advanced the states to their present impotence.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Little Advice to the Friends and Relatives of Volunteers.

Having returned recently from the sixth Wisconsin regiment, I wish to make a few suggestions through your paper to those who have friends in the army.

1st, as to correspondence. No one knows the joy of receiving a letter until he has seen a soldier. It comes like a welcome messenger from our families, and is welcomed as a friend direct from home. Friends can do a soldier no greater favor than to write them letters. Write cheerful, brave letters about all the little affairs at home. Don't be afraid of writing about unimportant things—nothing is unimportant to them. Our men are often made very and by the end letters they get from wife, sister or mother. One of them read to me a letter which had just received from his wife, in which she begged and entreated him to come home. The poor man read it with tears in his eyes. Now, wives and mothers of Wisconsin! you should have a higher sense of your mission in this war than to sadden and distress your loved ones thus on your account, and all to no purpose. They cannot leave the army, and why not do everything in your power to make them happy and contented while there? When they receive a good, cheerful, brave letter, it sweetens the dull routine of soldier-life for many days after. Children write the best letters, for they tell all the little things which happen.

I do not know how many strong men have read me the sweet little letters of their children. Write often and write cheerfully; and address your letters plainly thus: "Mr. John Smith, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Company A, Washington, D. C." Letters are frequently written all over with useless directions, which only increase the chances of their being lost entirely. Be sure to give the letter of the company.

2nd, Next to letters, papers from home are of most interest to the soldiers. They have a great deal of time for reading, and when they do not get it, they experience the horrors of idleness. It would be a very humane thing if friends would see to it that each soldier in a regiment receives a copy of some Wisconsin weekly paper. It would relieve the loneliness of many a vacant hour of camp life.

3rd, A few weeks since, a private belonging to our regiment, by the name of James Hill, died at the Columbia Hospital, near Washington. I was with him when he died, and he breathed his last while trying to tell me where to address a letter to his father. I could not get his address. If any one who reads this knows the residence of his parents, I wish they would inform me once, and I will forward the letter to them. Address, N. A. STAPLES, Chaplain Sixth Regt. Wis. Vol., Milwaukee.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The following order was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.

Sir:—In conducting military operations within states declared by the proclamation of the president to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such states are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Major Gen. Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as commanding general of the expedition. You will, however, in general, all yourselves of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the national government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such exception, in special cases, as you may deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial interests of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every state, beyond that which the insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the constitution, will immediately remove.

SIMON CAMERON.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding expedition to southern coast.

LETTER WRITING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

There never was an army like this for correspondence. Go through the camp at any time, at any hour of the day, and you will see hundreds of soldiers—when off duty—writing letters. It is a picturesque sight. Some sit at full length on the ground, beneath the shade of the trees with a book or a knapsack for a table, with a pen and ink—though not rarely a pencil waiting the news to their fingers. Some sit upright against the trunks of the trees, some lean forward with their hands upon their knees, and some, with much painstaking, stand up and write. The average number of letters received for the soldiers at the Washington Post Office is forty-five thousand per day, and an equal number are mailed—making an aggregate of ninety thousand envelopes and sheets of paper per day. Of course the sale of envelopes is immense. One dealer informed me this morning that his sale of envelopes averaged fifty thousand per day. Yesterday he sold fifty thousand for Gen. Banks' division.

CAN'T BE BURNED.—George D. Prentice

has proved himself an incorruptible patriot. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union was a persevering attempt to buy Prentice, or, failing that, to buy his paper. He was approached with the modest offer of \$25,000, which was of course promptly declined. The anxious buyers, thinking perhaps their bid had been below Prentice's estimate of his honor, increased their offer, and through an old political friend, since quartered at Fort Lafayette, he was informed that fifty thousand dollars was in a Louisville bank, subject to the draft of George D. Prentice, provided the Journal were henceforth conducted according to certain terms. An increased severity upon the disunionists in the columns of the Journal was the response to this proposal. Next came a railroad man from the far west, who eschewed all politics, and wanted an influential paper to support the Pacific railroad enterprise. He offered to give Prentice \$250,000 for the Journal. This bid was too low, and George D. Prentice remains unbought and unpurchasable.

TIME TABLE.—We publish the time table

of the Beloit and Madison branch of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad in another column, giving the starting time from Janesville. This is a pleasant route—the road passing through one of the best agricultural countries in the west. We passed to Chicago on this road recently, and were highly pleased with the trip.—Madison Journal.

LANE'S STYLE.—A startling specimen of the obnoxious doings of "Jim Lane" is furnished in our dispatches from Tipton. After using the contents of two rebel stores to relieve some Union famers, whom the secessionists had robbed, Gen. Lane called the citizens of Pleasant Hill together, beneath the glorious Union flag, and entertained them with a live American speech. Pointing to the ensign he had raised, he said to them: "That flag has been your protection and shall be still. So long as it remains here you are safe; but if it is cut down, by the Eternal I will return and burn your town!" He then retired, with all his men. The affair occurred two weeks ago, and although the denizens of Pleasant Hill are said to be about all secessionists, that flag is still waving over the town!—Missouri Democrat.

ON DR.—It is said that Eastman, who was murdered by his wife a short time since at Long Lake, made a confession at the time of his death. He said that he was leader of the band that burned Oakkosh, and had sworn not to leave a single living standing. Some of his accomplices were arrested, while others remained at large. His wife was one of the inmates of the house of ill-fame that was demolished there, and provoked his revenge. She being unaccomplish, and finally a dangerous enemy, he was compelled to marry her, to prevent her telling the whole story, which would have led to his arrest and trial. The end of this miserable alliance is in keeping with their whole career, nothing but a continuous succession of crimes.—Mil. Sentinel.

THE SEVENTEENTH.—Bishop Heni has, at the request of Hon. L. P. Harvey, secretary of state, appointed Father George T. Moridan, of Kenosha, as chaplain for the Irish Brigade. In thus conforming to the popular wish, the bishop gives an impetus to the cause and considerably facilitates the organization.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—The consumption of whisky among our troops at Washington has been greatly diminished of late. On last Fast Day most of the officers of the 26th New York regiment, Col. Christian, made a resolution to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors. The example is worthy of universal imitation.

GEN. FREMONT'S BODY GUARD.—The representations of this body guard, which would have it that they were to be mere carpet soldiers, kept only to make a pageant of the General's personal movements, and which have been used so much to his injury, are put to especial shame by the victory won by this very body guard at Springfield, Mo., an account of which is given in our telegraphic columns. At this rate the people will not complain if Gen. Fremont makes a body guard of his entire army.—Cincinnati Gazette.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Oct. 31st, by Rev. H. C. Tilton, Mr. JOSEPH FLAGLER, of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and Miss CORNELIA A. BROWN, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING!

One gentleman and his wife can be accommodated in pleasant rooms, centrally located, and board in a private family; also two or three gentlemen with day board. For further particulars apply to 412 Milwaukee P. O. oc23aw1

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for State and County officers will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at the following places: In the 1st ward, at the Engine House of Washington Co. No. 2; in the 2d ward, at the Engine House of Water Works Co. No. 2; in the 3d ward, at the office formerly occupied by L. B. Peck, esq.; in the 4th ward, at the lumber office of H. Peck, esq.; at the foot of Pleasant street, opposite the depot.

The polls for said election will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. oc31aw1

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOODS!

MURRAY & HILL will sell from this day forward still further notice, all our best

French Delaines

at 1 1/4 and 3/4 yds. All our 16 and 18 cent plain and figured delaines at 1 dollar. Janesville, Oct. 28, 1861. oc28aw1

Fresh Oysters

AT

WHEELLOCK'S.

Just received a fine stock of

MILITARY GOODS!

Blue Cloths, Cassimers,

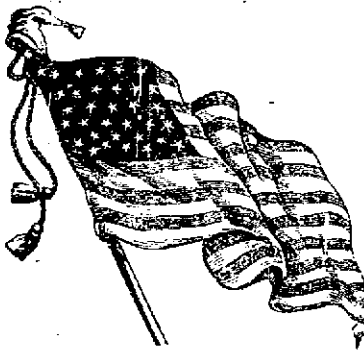
The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 31, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

GAZETTE AND FREE PRESS.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR DEPUTY GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK CONTROLLER,
W. M. RAMSAY,
of Ozaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
J. H. FICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Janesville and Watrous,
EPHRAIM PALMER.
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Maconia, Janesville and Center,
N. B. HOWARD, of Maconia.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,

J. I. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. PEMBER, of Johnson.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnson.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

THE RECORD OF MR. FREMONT.—We hope no one will fail to read the communication of our correspondent "Jefferson" as to the action of Mr. Fremont, the democratic candidate for governor, when the country was first called on to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion which has grown into such formidable proportions as it now exhibits itself. Is such a man worthy of the support of any patriotic citizen?

TROUBLE IN THE REGIMENTS.—A correspondent from the 2d regiment, writing to the Milwaukee Sentinel from Arlington Heights, Oct. 26th, refers to trouble in the 6th and 7th regiments. In the latter, the line officers have requested Col. Van Dor to resign, and in the sixth, that morning, at least nine of the line officers had tendered their resignations.

In the case of the 7th, the petitioning officers allege that the colonel is unfit to command. While in Washington, we heard complaints of his arbitrary and tyrannical conduct. Col. Van Dor has been a Prussian officer, and has acquired his notions of military discipline in that service. No particular cause is assigned for the dissatisfaction in the 6th.

The same correspondent says: Yesterday one of those occurrences that send a thrill of horror through the camp occurred. As a company were breaking ranks, after a drill, one of its men raising a musket, snapped it a servant of Capt. Stevens, named John. The gun was loaded, and the ball passed through the breast of the man, killing him instantly. He was buried this morning, the company turning out without arms. It is but a few days since a soldier was shot through the hip by a company, and the same man being killed. Corporal Webb, of Company sixth Wisconsin regiment, (of Fond du Lac) died day before yesterday, and was buried yesterday by a detachment from his company. He had been sick for some time.

Our brigade is yet staying at Arlington, although we expect orders to move ere long. The weather, more especially nights, is uncomparably cold. Last night there was a heavy frost. It has no advantage, for it gives the boys an abundance of ailments. They abound in the vicinity, and are formed rapidly.

The seventh has just received a new uniform, and the second its supply of overcoats. With a few more blankets we should be comfortable.

Our brigade has just cut a new road from Arlington to Upton's Hill, for military purposes. We are kept busy drilling and accustoming the men to the knapsack.

The official vote for governor of California was incorrectly transmitted over the wires. It should be as follows: Stanford, republican.....56,336
McConnehan, Rep. dem.....32,741
Conness, Douglas dem.....30,000

For the Daily Gazette.
Let Patriots Read, then We Know
They will Act.

Who shall be governor? This is a question of vast importance, at this critical period in our history, and should be intelligently answered by the loyal people of Wisconsin. Let the recent history and lamentable fate of Kentucky and Missouri, demonstrate the evil which may flow from an executive, who does not properly meet the crisis which rebellion has forced upon the country! Vote for no man who is not like "Cassius's wife," beyond suspicion. It has been said that "straws show which way the wind blows;" but we have present something more substantial than straws, to show what has been the proclivities of BENJAMIN FREMONT, in relation to putting down that rebellion which seeks to overturn the best government which has existed in the history of the world. We should have gladly shrunk from this exposure of the man, did we not regard it as a duty to the people of the state; who have right to be informed of the position of those who ask their suffrages, for the important office of chief executive, in whom such vast discretionary power must be reposed, as at a time like this in the history of our country.

A joint resolution passed the senate, on the 9th day of April, 1861, to adjourn sine die on Monday, the 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M.; the effect of which would be, unless said resolution rescinded, to compel the presiding officers of the respective houses, to declare the body over which they presided, adjourned sine die, on the arrival of the hour designated in said joint resolution. Let the reader bear this fact prominently in mind—for it has a thrillingly practical bearing, upon what we shall bring to light in the sequel. On the evening of Sunday, the 14th day of April, a dispatch from Washington reached the capital of the state, setting forth the humiliating and shameful fact that Fort Sumpter had been captured; and that its brave garrison were then prisoners in the hands of rebels, with the stars and stripes exultingly trampled under the feet of traitors! To save the capital of the nation from being captured and pillaged, by the miscreants, who then menaced it, the states were called upon to furnish immediate aid to the endangered government. It will be remembered, that the rebel leaders had been in power in the national government—that they had plundered our arsenals of the means of defence, and converted them to their own nefarious purposes—and that to secure their treasonable designs with the more certainty and greater facility, they had scattered that portion of our little army which they could not control, to distant and comparatively inaccessible points, and ordered the loyal portion of the navy, to distant climes; and then to cripple the incoming administration, and make the intended ruin complete, they had beggared the treasury by theft! Congress was not in session, and consequently the only hope for saving the country, was in the prompt and energetic action of the states! With such facts standing out before us, one would suppose that the fires of patriotic indignation would burn vividly in every American bosom. But let us see.

On the morning of the 15th of April, the two houses of the legislature met at 8 o'clock A. M., when a message from the governor informed them that nothing could be done to meet the fearful contingency which had just arisen in the affairs of the country, without additional legislation adapted to the emergency. Such legislation enabling the governor to aid, could not be had without rescinding the joint resolution already referred to; which if not rescinded, would within the then hour compel the final adjournment of the legislature! Here then was a crisis, which loudly appealed to the patriotism of every member. And you will naturally ask—can it be that any Wisconsin senator would fail to respond to the call of his country at such a perilous and trying period! But with shame and humiliation we are compelled to say, BENJAMIN FREMONT, as voted as to amount to such a failure! It will be remembered by all who were present on that occasion, that the only remaining hour of the session had been nearly frittered away by efforts to save off action; and that a formal vote was obtained on the rescinding resolution barely in time to save the session from expiring by limitation; and it will be seen by reference to page 846 of the senate journal, that BENJAMIN FREMONT voted against rescinding said resolution! Had a majority of senators voted as did this new candidate for governor, Wisconsin must have occupied the unenviable and disloyal position of refusing to respond to the call of the government in its hour of peril! What patriot but will shudder at the thought of such a disgrace!

A message from the governor will be found on page 849 of senate journal, informing the legislature that an act to provide for the defence of the state, which had been passed before the war broke out in the attack upon Sumpter, would be entirely insufficient to meet the crisis which arose on the fall of that garrison; and that material amendment of said act would be required before the state would make any response to the call of the government for aid. A hasty and imperfect draft of a bill designed to make that act practical, was referred to a joint committee of the two houses, and was reported back with such amendments as the exigency demanded; when lo and behold! BENJAMIN FREMONT voted against the amendments! So that it will be seen he continued to be actuated by the same spirit which led him to oppose rescinding the resolution for final adjournment!

It will thus be seen by the record, and more fully appreciated by those who remember occurrences which were not of record, that Mr. Ferguson occupies the unenviable position of having at least given the cold shoulder to the government in its attempt to oppose the rebellion. It is no excuse to say that after trying to stave off action, he voted for

their final passage; for such help will be fully and properly appreciated. How many votes should such a record obtain in the loyal state of Wisconsin? Let the people ponder upon the facts above set forth, and when they deposit their ballots on the 5th day of November next, we have no fears for the result of the voting.

JEFFERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Oct. 30. A gentleman who left Neosho last Wednesday, arrived here last evening, and says Price was then there with his whole command, and had been joined by McCulloch with 7,000 men. From the most reliable information he could obtain, the number of rebels from 30,000 to 35,000. Some of the cavalry regiments were very fine, one regiment in particular, whose horses were all one size and color, and fully equipped in every particular.

The cannon that was landed at Forsyth had arrived at Price's camp. McCulloch's men came from the east to Neosho, and then proceeded to Pinesville, fifteen miles south of Neosho.

Jackson had called a session of the legislature at Neosho. It had already met, but lacked four members of having a quorum. This is reliable.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.

The steamer W. H. Brown, with Major R. B. Hatch, Gen. McDougal, senator from California, Commodore Graham, Col. Taylor, and Capt. Hillyer, and to Gen. Grant, and Capt. Wier, and other officers, left here at 10 a. m., and steamed down the river to Columbus, where the steamer Yazoo, with Gen. Polk and staff, and a large force, came along side. Capt. Hillyer, who had charge of the mission delivered the prisoner to Gen. Polk.

There was an interesting meeting between Gen. McDougal and the rebel Gen. Cheatham, who had been warm friends in California.

With the expedition was a man claiming to be Major of the 18th Missouri regiment, by the name of Gosnell, who had charge of Capt. Whitfield up to the time of the arrival at Cairo last night, with proper credentials. After the federal officers had delivered their prisoner Whitfield, and on the return to Cairo, two miles from Columbus, Gosnell seized an opportunity to partly undress, and jumped overboard, and before he was missed, was out of reach, and it is supposed to have reached shore safely. The matter is mysterious, but as Gosnell had been a prisoner at Columbus, it is supposed to be a concerted plan on the part of Gosnell and the rebels, to secure information of our strength, purposes, &c. Capt. Whitfield was captured by Gen. Lyon's forces at Springfield, Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.

The Santa Fe mail furnishes the following additional items: About the 1st inst., a company of New Mexican volunteers under Capt. Link, was attacked in the night at Altona, 33 miles below Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Capt. Link proposed to surrender his company, but his men deserted, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about 100 U. S. troops from Fort Craig pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their captain and ten men, wounded about 70, and killed 30 horses. The balance of the Texas company escaped to Mesilla. Another band of rebels, who had been encamped on the Arkansas River, were being pursued by a company of U. S. dragoons from Ft. Wise, and a company of New Mexican volunteers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Tribune publishes a lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas, in regard to Fremont's case. It can be summed up in the statement that Gen. Hunter, his second in command, gave a reliable report that Fremont was incompetent for his extensive command. This also is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri, and the report states that Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation.

In regard to Kentucky, it is stated that Gen. Sherman deemed 20,000 men necessary to hold the state, and that the army of 10,000 men, which he had, was not sufficient. No large bodies of troops can be raised in that state, and its defence must devolve on the free states of the west.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. A Havana letter says ex-Consul Helm had arrived there from St. Thomas with credentials as consul from the rebel states. The captain general refused to receive him as consul, and the letter says that Mason and Sidel were received by the captain general only as private gentlemen.

The prisoners Nashville and Isabel were being fitted at Charleston with heavy armaments. The state prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette are to be removed to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, which has for some time been fitting for their accommodation. The object of the change is not divulged, but it is believed to be the intention of government to put the fort in a more perfect state of defence for the protection of the harbor of New York.

Special dispatches say there is no truth in the reports of the intended resignation either of McClellan or Scott. Also, that no order for the removal of Fremont has been issued.

Gen. McClellan complains that copying clerks in the war department have given newspaper reporters copies of military orders from his headquarters, but the evil will be corrected.

A public sale of 150 bales of East India wool took place this morning, and without exception was one of the most spirited wool sales ever held. Prices ranged from ten to twenty per cent. higher than was expected. Every lot sold.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

in the last two months. Of course an army is to remain in and around Washington to defend the capital, and a considerable force of instruction for the men and horses, and winter barracks will be also provided.

The Tribune's story of the running away of Capt. Dupont's clerk, appears to be a sell.

World's dispatch.—The President has assured parties that a forward movement by the army is determined on, though at what time is not proper to state.

The World's correspondence speaks of weeding out incompetent officers, and says the advantage the south has had over us in the superior character of their regiments and company officers. We are exceeding this matter slowly at the same time all who are deserving promotion from the ranks are certain to receive it in due time.

Tribune's dispatch.—The navy department has recently ordered 5,000 more rifled guns. Immense quantities of shot and shell are casting at all the foundries in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. It is certain that no one outside the military expedition knows where the first blow will be struck. First intimation will probably be received through southern journals.

DANFORTH, Md., Oct. 29. All quiet at the scene of the recent battle. The enemy's pickets infest the opposite bank, occasionally firing on our pickets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28. Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan on the 17th. He declines a Brigadier Generalship, and is urging some plan to encourage Irish emigration to the western states.

Gen. Sherman had arrived at Mazatlan on their way to California, and report stagnation of business throughout Texas. The utmost misery prevails at Matamoros, and along the Rio Grande stores are closed, steamers tied up, and all kinds of impediments suspended.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31. The loss by the burning of the Craig Mills is over \$100,000. The Craig Mills is a manufacturing, including \$15,000 in the 2dna company of Hartford. The building contained two hundred and sixty-six looms, belonging to various parties engaged on array flannels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. The jury in the Savannah pirate case reported that they were unable to agree, whereupon the papers were taken from them and they were discharged from their further consideration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. Citizens of Buffalo have sent a petition to the president, headed by Millard Fillmore, asking the appointment of General Heintzelman as major general.

In a conversation at Edward's Ferry between the rebel and our pickets, they acknowledge their loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Conrad's Ferry was three hundred and fifty, and admitted sixty lost men in the skirmish. Edward's Ferry Tuesday was captured by the rebels, and they said on Sunday night there were but three regiments at Leesburg; they had now about forty thousand men who came up from Manassas. These would return, as they were not wanted there. These statements are confirmed by rebel prisoners and our scouts.

The Tribune admits that the rumor of Com. Dupont's secretary absconding, was unfounded, and adds it has reason to believe it was put into circulation by an enemy of the government and a foe to the government.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. Flour market 3c better with moderate export demand, 5,55a,60 super western; 5,80a,60 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour shade firmer. Wheat market 12c better with moderate export demand, sales 130,000 bushels, 1,23a,25 Milwaukee club; 1,26a,27 number low; 1,30a,35 winter red western; 1,36a,37 amber Michigan.

MARKET OPENED ACTIVE AND CLOSELY, quite good demand, sales at 72a73c No. 2, and 76a72 No. 1.

AN INDOMITABLE EDITOR.—Rev. Dr. Elihu editor of the Central Christian Advocate of St. Louis, finds that his paper is suffering like many others from the hard times. He is not in despair, though, and sets a good example to the timid. He says: Every economical saving that can be made will be resorted to and adopted. All the operators of the paper, embracing the agent and printer, will, after the 31st of December, 1861, reduce their claims ten per cent., at least. The editor will reduce his twenty per cent. after December 31, 1861, and sooner than this paper should be suspended before May, 1864, he will strike off every cent of his salary from January next to the end of his term of service, provided there is the co-operation of the patronizing conferences and the agents. In such an exigency he will throw himself on the benevolence of the M. E. Church for food to eat, and patch up his old clothes so as to last up to May, 1864. If that expedient will not give us our daily bread, we will state what property we have, and the case, and leave it either of these sacred agencies of starvation to us, or we are over by the ordeal through which our feelings have passed since last January. Hence we have attained to a stoical indifference as to the result in this matter.

To ratify this, we will give in writing, duly attested, to the book agents, our legal obligation, which will exempt them from all future demands by us or our heirs. Let the general conference then do as it sees fit. We are pleased to purchase the paper, and in God we trust for the result. And yet we believe that we shall have enough of good wholesome food while the Almighty permits us to live, and suitable warm clothing too, until we will need a winding sheet. This guarantee, in connection with an [illegible] life, was ratified to us in a consoling promise about fifty years ago, with the words, "Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water sure." And for half a century this assurance has been sustained by the good hand of our God over us. And we would be "worse than an infidel," now in the three score and ten of our age, did we ever doubt that the result will be provided for.

And Christ, then, God, providing, will be continued up to the millennium. And hence we will sing, as we did in February last: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, Praise him all creatures here below; Praise him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

PHILIP IN ANOTHER STRONG.—The Toronto (Canada) Leader must be a jewel of a paper. From a recent article in that decorous print we pull the following "elegant extract": "Americans know that their government, nationality, and nation, are now the very essence of rottenness, and by big talk and defiant language—convey on their lips but terror in their hearts—they hope and try to put a good face on the matter, but the day is seen behind the gilding, and the United (?) States are the laughing stock and scorn of the world. There are men leading the American government who would not be considered as 'leading' in a word or two in 'London' 'glorious army' of the states. Oh! it is a 'glorious army' indeed! England and France will have to get some other name for their armies, if 'glorious' is to be the name of the United States. Why, the very best soldiers in their army are foreigners—the men who have so advanced the states to their present importance."

CAN'T BE BURNED.—George D. Prentice has proved himself an incorruptible patriot. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union was a persevering attempt to buy Prentice, or, failing that, to buy his paper. He was approached with the modest offer of \$25,000, which was of course promptly declined. The anxious buyers, thinking perhaps their bid had been below Prentice's estimate of his honor, increased their offer, and through an old political friend, since quartered at Fort Lafayette, he was informed that fifty thousand dollars was a Louisville bank; subject to the draft of George D. Prentice, provided the Journal were henceforth conducted according to certain terms. An increased severity upon the disunionists in the columns of the Journal was the response to this proposal. Next came a railroad man from the far west, who eschewed all politics, and wanted an influential paper to support the Pacific railroad enterprise. He would give Prentice \$250,000 for the Journal. This bid was too low, and George D. Prentice remains unbought and unpurchasable.

TIME TABLE.—We publish the time table of the Beloit and Madison branch of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad in another column, giving the starting time from Janesville. This is a pleasant route—the road passing through one of the best agricultural countries in the west. We passed to Chicago on this road recently, and were highly pleased with the trip.—Madison Journal.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.
A Little Advice to the Friends and
Relatives of Volunteers.

Having returned recently from the sixth Wisconsin regiment, I wish to make a few suggestions through your paper to those who have friends in the army.

1st, as to correspondence. No one knows the joy of receiving a letter until he has been a soldier. It comes like a welcome messenger from old familiar scenes, and is welcomed as a friend direct from home. Friends can do a soldier no greater favor than to write them letters. Write cheerful, brave letters about all the little affairs at home. Don't be afraid of writing about unimportant things—nothing is unimportant to them. Our men are often made very sad by the sad letters they get from wife, sister or mother. One of them read me a letter which he had just received from his wife, in which she begged and entreated him to come home. The poor man read it with tears in his eyes. Now, wives and mothers of Wisconsin! you should have a higher sense of your mission in this war than to sadden and distress your loved ones thus on your account, and all to no purpose. They cannot leave the army, and why not do everything in your power to make them happy and contented while there? When they receive a good, cheerful, brave letter, it sweetens the dull routine of soldier-life for many days after. Children write the best letters, for they tell all the little things which happen.

I do not know how many strong men have read me the sweet little letters of their children. Write often and write carefully; and address your letters plainly, and Mr. John Smith, Sixth Regt Wisconsin Volunteers, Company A, Washington, D. C. Letters are frequently written all over with useless directions, which only increase the chances of their being lost entirely. Be sure to give the letter of the company.

2d. Next to letters, papers from home are of most interest to the soldiers. They have a great deal of time for reading, and when they do not get it, they experience the horrors of idleness. It would be a very humane thing if friends would see to it that each soldier in a regiment receives a copy of some Wisconsin weekly paper. It would relieve the loneliness of many a vacant hour of camp life.

3d. A few weeks since, a private belonging to our regiment, by the name of James Hill, died at the Columbia Hospital, near Washington. I was with him when he died, and he breathed his last while trying to tell me where to address a letter for his father, who could not get his address. If any one who reads this knows the residence of his parents, I wish they would inform me at once, and I will forward his letter to them. Address, Chaplain Sixth Regt. Wis. Vol., Milwaukee.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The following order was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition: WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861. Sir: In conducting military operations within states declared by the proclamation of the president to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such states are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Major Gen. Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as commanding general of the expedition. You will, however, in general, avail yourselves of the services of any persons, whether fugitive from labor or not, who offer to join to the national government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide for the compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial interests of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every state, beyond that which the insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the constitution, will immediately remove.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding expedition to southern coast.

LETTER WRITING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says: There never was an army like this for correspondence. Go through the camp at any time at an hour of the day, and you will see hundreds of soldiers when off duty—writing letters. It is a picturesque sight. Some lie at full length on the ground, beneath the shade of the trees with a book or a knapsack for a table, with a pen and ink—though often only a pencil writing the news to their friends. Some sit upright against the trunks of the trees, some lean forward with their hands upon their knees, and some, with much painstaking, sit up and write.

A number of letters received for the soldiers at the Washington Post Office is forty-five thousand per day, and an equal number are mailed—making an aggregate of ninety thousand envelopes and sheets of paper per day. Of course the sale of envelopes is immense. One dealer informed me this morning that his sale of envelopes averaged fifty thousand per day. Yesterday he sold fifty thousand for Gen. Banks' division.

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LANE'S STYLE.—A startling specimen of the obnoxious doings of "Jim Lane" is furnished in our dispatches from Tipton. After using the contents of two rebel stores to relieve some Union families, whom the secessionists had robbed, Gen. Jim called the citizens of Pleasant Hill together, beneath the glorious Union flag, and entertained them with a live American speech. Pointing to the ensign he had raised, he said to them: "That flag has been your protection and shall be still. So long as it remains here you are safe; but if it is cut down, by the Eternal I will return and burn your town!" He then retired, with all his men. The affair occurred two weeks ago, and although the denizens of Pleasant Hill are said to be about all secessionists, that flag is still waving over the town!—Missouri Democrat.

ON DUTY.—It is said that Eastman, who was murdered by his wife a short time since at Long Lake, made a confession at the time of his death. He said that he was leader of the band that burned Oshkosh, and had sworn not to leave a single building standing. Some of his accomplices were arrested, while others remained at large. His wife was one of the inmates of the house of ill-fame that was demolished there, and provoked his revenge. She being an accomplice, and finally a dangerous one, he was compelled to marry her, to prevent her telling the whole story, which would cause his arrest and trial. The end of this amiable alliance is in keeping with their whole career, nothing but a continuous succession of crimes.—Mil. Sentinel.

THE SEVENTEENTH.—Bishop Henni has, at the request of Hon. L. P. Harvey, secretary of state, appointed Father George T. Kiernan, of Kenosha, as chaplain for the Irish Brigade. In thus conforming to the popular wish, the bishop gives an impetus to the cause and considerably facilitates the organization.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—The consumption of whisky among our troops at Washington has been greatly diminished of late. On last Saturday night most of the officers of the 26th New York regiment, Col. Johnston, made a resolution to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors. The example is worthy of universal imitation.

GEN. FREMONT'S BODY GUARD.—The representations of this body guard, which would have it that they were to be mere cannon fodder, kept only to make a present of the General's personal movements, and which have been so much to his injury, are put to special shame by the victory won by this very body guard at Springfield, Mo., an account of which is given in our telegraphic columns. At this rate the people will not complain if Gen. Fremont makes a body guard of his entire army.—Cincinnati Gazette.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mrs. M. J. Tilton, on October 31st, by Rev. H. C. Tilton, Mr. JOSEPH FLAGLER, of the town of Janesville, and Miss CORNELIA A. BROWN, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOARDING! ONE Gentleman and his wife can no longer accommodate in a private family; also two or three gentlemen with lady boarders. For further particulars address box 642, Janesville, E. C. oc31dw1v

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for State and County officers will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at the following places: in the 1st ward, at the Engine House of Washington Co. No. 3; in the 2d ward, at the Engine House of Water Works Co. No. 2; in the 3d ward, at the office formerly occupied by W. Field, esq.; in the 4th ward, at the lumber office of H. Bradley, esq.; at the foot of Pleasant street, opposite the depot. The officers to be chosen at said election are a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General, a Bank Commissioner, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a State Prison Commissioner, a Member of Assembly for the district composed of the city of Janesville, and Supervisors for the county of Rock. The polls for said election will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. oc31dw1v F. BARBER, Clerk of City of Janesville.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOODS!

MORLEY & HRO. will sell from this day forward until further notice, all our best

French Delaines

at 1 5 6 d per yard. All our 15 and 18 cent plain and figured delaines are selling.

Fresh Oysters

FINEST Baltimore Oysters received daily. For sale by the can, dozen cans or case, at lowest market price. oc28dw1v

MILITARY GOODS!

JUST received a fine stock of

Blue Cloths, Cassimeres,

BEAVERS,

for military suits and overcoats.

Also

Metallic shoulder straps, Bugles, Figures, &c.

oc26dw1v.

Boots & Shoes for Cash.

Lower than Ever Offered

in

Rock County.

HAVING purchased the Old Rochester Boot and Shoe Store, and a large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheaper than Ever!

AM now receiving my Fall stock of Boots and Shoes which in quality and price

Cannot be Beat

in Wisconsin. My goods are Lought for Cash and to be sold for

Cash, and at Lower Prices

than ever known in Janesville. I have a large stock

CUSTOM WORK

on hand, of my own manufacturing, which I will

MR. MARVIN.

HATS AND CAPS!
I have a full Assortment of Hats and Caps, which
will sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST
I mean just what I say. Call and examine for

SAVE 15 PER CENT.

Remember the place, next door to Smith's I
ware Store, Main Street, Jacksonville.
G. L. OTTMA

ROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICA

SHE IS EVER PROGRESSIVE

THE proprietor of this well known establishment has just returned from the east with the
Largest and Best Stock of Cloth

that even he has ever brought to this city. His
of business is at his old stand,

MYERS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET

a spot which long years ago was familiar to the
lion," and is now the favorite resort of all who des
purchase the cheapest and best of

Fall and Winter Clothing
every style of which he has on hand, and with w
by reason of his recent extensive purchases, hi
Shelves are Literally Groaning
Above this Immense Establishment the

Flag of Young America still Flies
that flag is the
Stars and Stripes
a flag which, in spite of Treason and Traitors
SHOP-SHOP TRADERS,

must ever float,
 "From where the rich magnolia blooms
 The Alabama's tide,
 To where a world of waters blend
 To form Niagara's pride,"
 Such is the flag of Young America, and beneath

MOSES HARSH,
 the proprietor of this Cheapest of all Cheaps, C.

the proprietor of this branch of the Cheap Clothing Store, dispenses to the public at the

LOWEST RATES

all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

among which are the finest of

Cloth Coats, Cassimere Coats
and the best variety of
BEAVER OVERCOATS
He has also on hand every style of
Ready-Made Clothing

for men and boys' wear, and of the best kind. A
PANTS,
VESTS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS,
STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDER SHIRTS,

and every article of
WEARING APPAREL
 that any man can need or
 Connected with his establishment he has also a
Merchant Tailoring Department

at the head of which he has in his employ

GEORGE PENTO

one of the very best cutters in the state.

Come then, gentlemen, to this Cheap and Establishment and you shall be clothed. Come sunshine, come in the storm, come to the or Young America Clothing house and your wants be supplied.

MOSES HARSH
Proprietor of the
Original Young America Clothing House
Myers' Block, Janesville, Wis.
N. B.—I will not mention the price of any article.

my establishment. All I ask is that

THE PEOPLE

should call and see, and

Save Twenty-Five per Cent

in their purchases. My facilities for buying goods such that I am able to sell cheaper, and I will sell any man in my line of trade in the city.

Interesting to Housekeepers
The Right Thing Has Come.
Cleans your Feathers of all Dirt & Bad
AND make them as lively as new without the
injury. M. J. Coors, proprietor of A. B.
new patent Steam Feather Restorer for Rock
having engaged Room on Court street, opposite
American House, would encourage to that

and also take 30 sets mounds
Jameville that he can take their feathers and
them, and return them the same day. All
addressed to post office box 153 will receive prom-
tentation. Town and county rights for sale.
Jameville, Oct. 10th, 1891. or 104

MILITARY SUIT

McKEY & BRO.,

HAVE now in stock a full and complete assortment suitable for
Military Clothing
 consisting of double width
BLUE DOESKIN
 quite a new article for Military Coats, as it is
 now altogether used in New York city.
Service Shoulder Straps

and all trimmings to match. Our cutter,
MR. O'BRIEN,
is a master at his business, having cut in New
and Boston thousands of garments for almost
grade of service.

CADET CLOTH,
for Fatigue Dresses, also on hand. Officers' w
garments will do well to examine our stock before
ing orders elsewhere.

McKEY & B

Jamesville, Oct. 8th, 1861. Oct 8

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

KEY OF HEAVEN.
PATH TO PARADISE.
POCKET MANUAL.
HAY'S SINCERE CHRISTIAN.
HAY'S DEVOUT CHRISTIAN.
THE BROTHER CHRISTIAN.

THE FORT OF THE CROSS, OF THE
THE BLESSED SACRAMENT, "THE
"THE CREATOR & THE GREAT
CHILD'S CATHOLIC PARTY.
DOBAY CATHOLISM.
O. J. PEARSON,
No. 9, Main St., Jan. 11.
NOTICE.
A. H. persons indebted to the late firm of Scar

A New Thing!
Ten Pieces of
Spanish Cloakings
for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Call and see them at

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

May 1, 1860.

Cash on hand and in assets, \$39,329.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in
course of transmission, 62,680.89
Cash loaned on account, 1,321,020.00
Total Assets, \$1,023,030.00
Deductions: For losses paid, 70,222.59
For expenses, 1,000.00
For interest on loans, 1,000.00
For other charges, 1,000.00
Total Deductions, 73,222.59
Net Assets, \$949,807.41
Total Capital, \$1,000,000.00
Surplus, \$949,807.41
Total Assets, \$1,949,807.41
Total Capital, \$1,000,000.00
Surplus, \$949,807.41
Total Assets, \$1,949,807.41
Total Capital, \$1,000,000.00
Surplus, \$949,807.41

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.
Absolute and Unimpaired.
Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,
and the profits of 10 years' successful experience.
Upwards of \$12,000,000
of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Com-
pany in the last forty years.

The value of the reliable insurance will be apparent from
the following table of the losses paid by the Etna
during the past five years:

In Ohio,	1853-54	\$1,416,000	\$1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1854-55	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1855-56	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1856-57	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1857-58	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1858-59	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1859-60	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1860-61	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1861-62	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1862-63	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1863-64	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1864-65	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1865-66	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1866-67	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1867-68	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1868-69	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1869-70	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1870-71	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1871-72	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1872-73	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1873-74	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1874-75	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1875-76	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1876-77	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1877-78	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1878-79	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1879-80	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1880-81	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1881-82	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1882-83	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1883-84	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1884-85	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1885-86	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1886-87	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1887-88	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1888-89	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1889-90	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1890-91	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1891-92	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1892-93	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1893-94	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1894-95	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1895-96	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1896-97	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1897-98	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1898-99	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1899-00	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1900-01	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1901-02	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1902-03	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1903-04	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1904-05	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1905-06	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1906-07	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1907-08	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1908-09	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1909-10	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1910-11	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1911-12	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1912-13	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1913-14	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1914-15	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1915-16	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1916-17	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1917-18	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1918-19	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1919-20	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1920-21	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1921-22	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1922-23	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1923-24	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1924-25	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1925-26	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1926-27	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1927-28	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1928-29	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1929-30	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1930-31	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1931-32	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1932-33	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1933-34	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1934-35	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1935-36	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1936-37	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1937-38	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1938-39	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1939-40	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1940-41	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1941-42	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1942-43	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1943-44	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1944-45	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1945-46	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1946-47	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1947-48	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1948-49	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1949-50	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1950-51	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1951-52	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1952-53	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1953-54	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1954-55	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1955-56	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1956-57	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1957-58	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1958-59	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1959-60	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1960-61	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1961-62	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1962-63	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1963-64	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1964-65	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1965-66	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1966-67	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1967-68	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1968-69	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1969-70	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1970-71	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1971-72	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1972-73	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1973-74	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1974-75	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1975-76	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1976-77	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1977-78	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1978-79	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1979-80	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1980-81	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1981-82	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1982-83	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1983-84	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1984-85	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1985-86	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1986-87	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1987-88	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1988-89	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1989-90	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1990-91	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1991-92	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1992-93	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1993-94	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1994-95	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	1995-96	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	1996-97	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	1997-98	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	1998-99	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	1999-00	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2000-01	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2001-02	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2002-03	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2003-04	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2004-05	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2005-06	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2006-07	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2007-08	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2008-09	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2009-10	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2010-11	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2011-12	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2012-13	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2013-14	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2014-15	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2015-16	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2016-17	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2017-18	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2018-19	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2019-20	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2020-21	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2021-22	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2022-23	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2023-24	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2024-25	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2025-26	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2026-27	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2027-28	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2028-29	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2029-30	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2030-31	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2031-32	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2032-33	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2033-34	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2034-35	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2035-36	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2036-37	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2037-38	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2038-39	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2039-40	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2040-41	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2041-42	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2042-43	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2043-44	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2044-45	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2045-46	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2046-47	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2047-48	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2048-49	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2049-50	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2050-51	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2051-52	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2052-53	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2053-54	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2054-55	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2055-56	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2056-57	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2057-58	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2058-59	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2059-60	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2060-61	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2061-62	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2062-63	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2063-64	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2064-65	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2065-66	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2066-67	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2067-68	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2068-69	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2069-70	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2070-71	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2071-72	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2072-73	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2073-74	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2074-75	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2075-76	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2076-77	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2077-78	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2078-79	1,416,000	1,416,000
Wisconsin,	2079-80	1,416,000	1,416,000
Illinois,	2080-81	1,416,000	1,416,000
Indiana,	2081-82	1,416,000	1,416,000
Michigan,	2082-83	1,416,000	1,416,000
Ohio,	2083-84	1,416,000	1,416,000

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
CHAS. BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines of type, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.
1 square 1 day, \$1.00
do 2 " 1.50
do 3 " 2.00
do 4 " 2.50
do 5 " 3.00
do 6 " 3.50
do 7 " 4.00
do 8 " 4.50
do 9 " 5.00
do 10 " 5.50
do 11 " 6.00
do 12 " 6.50
do 13 " 7.00
do 14 " 7.50
do 15 " 8.00
do 16 " 8.50
do 17 " 9.00
do 18 " 9.50
do 19 " 10.00
do 20 " 10.50
do 21 " 11.00
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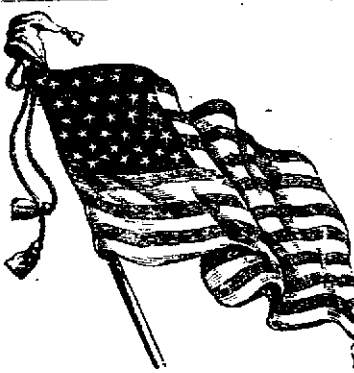
The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 31, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

GAZETTE AND FREE PRESS.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK CONTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
of Osaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
J. S. A. H. L. PICKARD,
of Prison Commissioner.
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Linn, and Lincoln, **EPHRAIM PALMER.**
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newburg, Plymouth, and Rock, **ORIN GUERNEY, of Rock.**
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Janesville, and Center, **N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.**
For the district composed of the city of Janesville, **ALLEN C. BATES.**
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson, and La Prairie, **SAMUEL MILLER.**

County School Superintendent,

J. L. Root, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. Pember, of Johnson.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnson.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

THE RECORD OF MR. FERGUSON.—We hope no one will fail to read the communication of our correspondent "Jefferson" as to the action of Mr. Ferguson, the democratic candidate for governor, when the country was first called on to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion which has grown into such formidable proportions as it now exhibits itself. Is such a man worthy of the support of any patriotic citizen?

TROUBLE IN THE REGIMENTS.—A correspondent from the 2d regiment, writing to the Milwaukee Sentinel from Arlington Heights, Oct. 26th, refers to trouble in the 6th and 7th regiments. In the latter, the line officers have requested Col. Van Dor to resign, and in the sixth, that morning, at least nine of the line officers had tendered their resignations.

In the case of the 7th, the petitioning officers allege that the colonel is unfit to command. While in Washington, we heard complaints of his arbitrary and tyrannical conduct. Col. Van Dor has been a Prussian officer, and has acquired his notions of military discipline in that service. No particular cause is assigned for the disaffection in the 6th.

The same correspondent says: Yesterday one of those occurrences that send a thrill of horror through the camp occurred. As a company were breaking ranks, after a drill, one of its men raising a musket, snapped it a servant of Capt. Stevens, named John. The gun was loaded, and the ball passed through the breast of the man, killing him instantly. He was buried this morning, the company turning out without arms. It is but a few days since a soldier was shot through the hip in a company, and came near being killed.

Corporal Webb, of E company, sixth Wisconsin regiment, (of Fond du Lac) died day before yesterday, and was buried yesterday by a detachment from his company. He had been sick for some time. Our brigade is yet sitting at Arlington, although we expect orders to move ere long. The weather, more especially nights, is uncomfortably cold. Last night there was a heavy frost. It has one advantage, for it gives the boys an abundance of clean clothes. They abound in the vicinity, and are gathered rapidly.

The seventh has just received a new uniform, and the second its supply of overcoats. With a few more blankets we should be comfortable. Our brigade has just cut a new road from Arlington to Upton's Hill, for military purposes. We are kept busy drilling and accustoming the men to the knapsack.

The official vote for governor of California was incorrectly transmitted over the wires. It should be as follows:

Stanford, republican.....56,336

McConnell, Breck, dem.....32,741

Conness, Douglas dem.....30,000

LOCATION OF THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.—It is rumored that the 2d Wisconsin cavalry regiment, Col. Washburn, will go into winter quarters in Milwaukee. Col. Stevens, the popular teacher of sword exercises, &c., it is said, has accepted the position of lieutenant colonel of this regiment.

For the Daily Gazette.
Let Patriots Read then We Know
They will Act.

Who shall be governor? This is a question of vast importance, at this critical period in our history, and should be intelligently answered by the loyal people of Wisconsin. Let the recent history and lamentable fate of Kentucky and Missouri, demonstrate the evil which may flow from an executive, who does not properly meet the crisis which rebellion has forced upon the country! Vote for no man who is not like "Caesar's wife," beyond suspicion. It has been said that "straws show which way the wind blows;" but we here present something more substantial than straws, to show what has been the proclivities of BENJAMIN FERGUSON, in relation to putting down that rebellion which seeks to overturn the best government which has existed in the history of the world. We should have gladly shrunk from this exposure of the man, did we not regard it as a duty to the people of the state; who have right to be informed of the position of those who ask their suffrages, for the important office of chief executive, in whom such vast discretionary power must be reposed, as at a time like this in the history of our country.

A joint resolution passed the senate, on the 9th day of April, 1861, to adjourn sine die on Monday, the 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M.; the effect of which would be, unless said resolution rescinded, to compel the presiding officers of the respective houses, to declare the body over which they presided, adjourned sine die, on the arrival of the hour designated in said joint resolution. Let the reader bear this fact prominently in mind—for it has a thrillingly practical bearing, upon what we shall bring to light in the sequel. On the evening of Sunday, the 14th day of April, a dispatch from Washington reached the capital of the state, setting forth the humiliating and shameful fact that Fort Sumpter had been captured; and that its brave garrison were then prisoners in the hands of rebels, with the stars and stripes exultingly trampled upon the feet of traitors! To save the capital of the nation from being captured and pillaged by the miscreants, who then menaced it, the states were called upon to furnish immediate aid to the endangered government. It will be remembered, that the rebel leaders had been in power in the national government—that they had plundered our arsenals of the means of defence, and converted them to their own nefarious purposes—and that to secure their treasonable designs with the more certainty and greater facility, they had scattered that portion of our little army which they could not control, to distant and comparatively inaccessible points, and ordered the loyal portion of the navy, to distant climes; and then to cripple the incoming administration, and make the intended ruin complete, they had bogged the treasury by theft! If Congress was not in session, and consequently the only hope for saving the country, was in the prompt and energetic action of the states! With such facts standing out before us, one would suppose that the fires of patriotic indignation would burn vividly in every American bosom. But let us see.

On the morning of the 15th of April, the two houses of the legislature met at 9 o'clock A. M., when a message from the governor informed them that nothing could be done to meet the fearful contingency which had just arisen in the affairs of the country, without additional legislation adapted to the emergency. Such legislation enabling the governor to respond to the call of the government for aid, could not be had without rescinding the joint resolution already referred to; which if not rescinded, would within the then hour compel the final adjournment of the legislature! Here then was a crisis, which loudly appealed to the patriotism of every member. And you will naturally ask—can it be that any Wisconsin senator would fail to respond to the call of his country at such a perilous and trying period! But with shame and humiliation we are compelled to say, BENJAMIN FERGUSON as voted as to amount to such a failure! It will be remembered by all who were present on that occasion, that the only remaining hour of the session had been nearly frittered away by efforts to stave off action; and that a formal vote was obtained on the rescinding resolution barely in time to save the session from expiring by reference to page 846 of the senate journal, that BENJAMIN FERGUSON voted against rescinding said resolution! Had a majority of senators voted as did this now candidate for governor, Wisconsin must have occupied the unenviable and disloyal position of refusing to respond to the call of the government in its hour of peril! What patriot but will shudder at the thought of such a disgrace!

A message from the governor will be found on page 849 of senate journal, informing the legislature that an act to provide for the defence of the state, which had been passed before the war broke out in the attack upon Sumpter, would be entirely insufficient to meet the crisis which arose on the fall of that garrison; and that material amendment of said act would be required before the state would be any response to the call of the government for aid. A hasty and imperfect draft of a bill designed to make that act practical, was referred to a joint committee of the two houses, and was reported back with such amendments as the exigency demanded; when lo and behold! BENJAMIN FERGUSON voted against the amendments! So that it will be seen he continued to be actuated by the same spirit which led him to oppose rescinding the resolution for final adjournment!

It will thus be seen by the record, and more fully appreciated by those who remember occurrences which were not of record, that Mr. Ferguson occupies the unenviable position of having at least given the cold shoulder to the government in its attempt to oppose the rebellion. It is no excuse to say that after trying to stave off action, and cripple measures, he voted for

his final passage; for such help will be fully and properly appreciated. How many votes should such a record obtain in the loyal state of Wisconsin? Let the people ponder upon the facts above set forth, and when they deposit their ballots on the 5th day of November next, we have no fears for the result of the voting.

JEFFERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.
A gentleman who left Neosho last Wednesday, arrived here last evening, and says Price was then there with his whole command, and had been joined by McCulloch with 7,000 men. From the most reliable information he could obtain, the number of rebels from 30,000 to 35,000. Some of the cavalry regiments were very fine, one regiment in particular, whose horses were all one size and color, and fully equipped in every particular.

The cannon that was landed at Forsyth had arrived at Price's camp. McCulloch's men came from the east to Neosho, and then proceeded to Pinesville, fifteen miles south of Neosho.

Jackson had called a session of the legislature at Neosho. It had already met, but lacked four members of having a quorum. This is reliable.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.

The steamer W. H. Brown, with Major R. B. Hatch, Gen. McDougal, senator from California, Commodore Graham, Col. Taylor, and Capt. Hillyer, and to Gen. Grant, on board, with Capt. Whitfield, son of Gen. Whitfield, of the rebel army in charge, left here at 10 a. m., and steamed down the river to Columbus, where the steamer Yazoo, with Gen. Polk and staff, and a large force, came along side. Capt. Hillyer, who had charge of the mission delivered the prisoner, Gen. Polk.

There was an interesting meeting between Gen. McDougal and the rebel Gen. Cheatham, who had been warm friends in California.

With the expedition was a man claiming to be Major of the 18th Missouri regiment, by the name of Gosnell, who had charge of Capt. Whitfield up to the time of the arrival at Cairo last night, with proper credentials. After the federal officers had delivered their prisoner Whitfield, and on the return to Cairo, two miles from Columbus, Gosnell seized an opportunity to partly at the house of Conrad's Ferry was three hundred and fifty, and admitted sixty lost men in the skirmish at Edward's Ferry Tuesday, when our artillery drove them back. They said on Sunday night there were but three regiments at Leesburg; they had now about forty thousand men who came up from Maunassas. These would return, as they were not wanted there. These statements are confirmed by rebel prisoners and our scouts.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.

The Santa Fe mail furnishes the following additional items:

About the 1st inst., a company of New Mexican volunteers under Capt. Link, was attacked in the night at Alamosa, 35 miles north of Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Capt. Link proposed to surrender his company, but his men deserted, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently about 100 U. S. troops from Fort Craig pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their captain and ten men, wounded about 30, and killed 30 horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Mesilla. Another band of rebels, who had been encamped on the Arkansas River, were being pursued by a company of U. S. dragoons from Ft. Wise, and a company of New Mexican volunteers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Tribune publishes a lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas, in regard to Fremont's case. It can be summed up in the statement that Gen. Hunter, his second in command, gave a reluctant opinion that Fremont was incompetent for his extensive command. This also is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri, and the report states that Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation.

In regard to Kentucky, it is stated that Gen. Sherman demands 20,000 men necessary, though he is willing to fight the enemy without that aid. No large bodies of troops can be raised in that state, and its defence must devolve on the free states of the west.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A Havana letter says ex-consul Helm had arrived there from St. Thomas with credentials as consul from the rebel states. The captain general refused to receive him as consul, and the letter says that Mason and Sidel were received by the captain general only as private gentlemen.

The steamers Nashville and Isabel were fitted at Charleston with heavy armaments. The state prisoners confined in Fort Warren, are to be removed to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, which has for some time been fitting for their accommodation. The object of the change is to divide them, but it is believed that the intention of government is to put the fort in a more perfect state of defence for the protection of the harbor of New York.

Special dispatches say there is no truth in the reports of the intended resignation either of McClellan or Scott. Also, that no order for the removal of Fremont has been issued.

Gen. McClellan complains that copying clerks in the war department have given newspaper reporters copies of military orders from his headquarters, but the evil will be corrected.

A public sale of 750 bales of East India wool took place this morning, and without exception was one of the most spirited wool sales ever held. Prices ranged from ten to twenty per cent. higher than was expected. Every lot sold.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

Some members of the 33d New York, owing to gross misconduct to-day, got into difficulty with citizens in the neighborhood of Lewisville; two of the former were severely injured. Gen. Hancock sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Times' dispatch says it thinks it has sufficient authority for denying the statement that the army of the Potomac would go into winter quarters within the lines of the present encampment or entrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the government, and no such suggestion has been made by Gen. McClellan. Within the last fortnight the activity of preparations has been greater than for the same time, with-

in the last two months. Of course an army is to remain in and around Washington to defend the capital, and doubtless a large camp of instruction for the men and horses, and winter barracks will be also provided. The Tribune's story of the running away of Capt. Dupont's clerk, appears to be a sell.

World's dispatch.—The President has assured parties that a forward movement by the army is determined on, though at what time is not proper to state.

The World's correspondence speaks of weeding out incompetent officers, and says the advantage the south has had over us is in the superior character of their regimental and company officers. We are reaching this matter slowly; at the same time all who are deserving promotion from the ranks are certain to receive it in due time.

Tribune's dispatch.—The navy department has recently ordered 5,000 more drilled shells. Immense quantities of shot and shell are casting at all the foundries in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

It is certain that no one outside the naval expedition knows where the first blow will be struck. First intimation will probably be received through southern journals.

DARSTOWN, Md., Oct. 29.

All quiet at the scene of the recent battle. The enemy's pickets drive on our pickets. The enemy's camp is on our pickets.

St. Francisco, Oct. 29.

Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan on the 17th. He declines a Brigadier Generalship, and is urging some plan to encourage Irish emigration to the western states of Mexico. Several Texans had arrived at Mazatlan on their way to California, and report stagnation of business throughout Texas. The utmost misery prevails at Matamoros, and along the Rio Grande stores are closed, steamers tied up, and all kinds of improvements suspended.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

The loss by the burning of the Craig Mills is over \$100,000, of which \$25,000 is insured on the machinery, including \$15,000 in the Eliza company of Philadelphia. The building contained two hundred and sixty-six looms, belonging to various parties engaged on army flannels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The jury in the Savannah pirate case reported that they were unable to agree, whereupon the papers were taken from them and they were discharged from their further consideration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Citizens of Buffalo have sent a petition to the president, headed by Millard Fillmore, asking the appointment of General Heintzelman as major general.

In a conversation at Edward's Ferry between the rebel and federal pickets, they acknowledged their loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Conrad's Ferry was three hundred and fifty, and admitted sixty lost men in the skirmish at Edward's Ferry Tuesday, when our artillery drove them back. They said on Sunday night there were but three regiments at Leesburg; they had now about forty thousand men who came up from Maunassas. These would return, as they were not wanted there. These statements are confirmed by rebel prisoners and our scouts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Flour market 3c better with moderate export demand, 5,554.50 super western; 5,304.00 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour steady. Wheat market 12c better with moderate export demand, 130.00 bushels, 1,231.25 medium, 1,251.25; 1,251.25; 1,251.25; 1,301.35 winter red western; 1,301.35 amber Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.

Market opened active and closed steady, quite good demand, sales at 72473 No. 2, and 76472 No. 1.

AN INDOMITABLE EDITOR.—REV. DR. ELIOT, editor of the Central Christian Advocate of St. Louis, finds that his paper is suffering like many others from the hard times. He is not a desponding, though, and sets a good example to the timid. He says: "Every economical saving that can be made will be resorted to and adopted. All the operators of the paper, embracing the agent and printer, will, after the 31st of December, 1861, reduce their claims ten per cent, at least. The editor will reduce his twenty per cent. after December 31, 1861. And sooner than this paper should be suspended before May, 1864, he will strike off every cent of his salary from January next to the end of his term of service, provided there is the co-operation of the patronizing conferences and the agents. In such an exigency he will throw himself on the benevolence of the M. E. Church for food to eat, and patch up his old clothes so as to last up to May, 1864. If that expedient will not give us our daily bread, we will stake what property we have to meet the case. And should we starve to death, we will not regret it, for the order through which our feelings have passed since last January—Hence we have attained to a spiritual indifference as to the result in this matter."

To ratify this, we will give in writing, duly attested, to the book agents, our legal obligation, which will exempt them from all future demands by us or our heirs. Let the general conference then do as it sees fit. We are fixed in this purpose, and will trust in God for the result. And yet we believe that we shall have enough of good wholesome food while the Almighty permits us to live, and suitable warm clothing too, until we will need a winding sheet. This guarantee, in connection with an itinerant life, is ratified to us in a consoling promise about fifty years ago, with the words, "Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure." And for half a century good hand of our God over us. And we would be "worse than an infidel," now in the third score and ten of our age, did we ever doubt that the Central, then, God providing, will be continued up to the millennium. And hence we will sing, as we did in February last: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, Praise him, all creatures here below; Praise him, above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

PHOTO BY RATHER STRONG.—The Toronto (Canada) Leader must be a jewel of a paper. From a recent article in that decorative print we call the following "elegant extract":

Americans know that their government, nationality, and nation, are now the very essence of rottenness, and by his talk and defiant language—couage on their lips but terror in their hearts—they hope and try to put a good face on the matter, but the day is not behind the gliding, and the United States are the laughing stock and scorn of the world. There are men leading the American government who would not be considered fit to lead and speak for a "two-penny show" in London streets! A word or two on the "glorious army" of the states. Oh! it is a "glorious army" indeed! England and France will have to get some other name for their armies, if "glorious" is to be the name of the United States. Why, the very best soldiers in their army are foreigners—the men who have so advanced the states to their present importance.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.
A Little Advice to the Friends and Relatives of Volunteers.

Having returned recently from the sixth Wisconsin regiment, I wish to make a few suggestions through your paper to those who have friends in the army.

1st, as to correspondence. No one knows the joy of receiving a letter until he has been a soldier. It comes like a welcome messenger from old familiar scenes, and is welcomed as a friend direct from home. Friends can do a soldier no greater favor than to write them letters. Write often and write about all the little affairs of home. Don't be afraid of writing about unimportant things—nothing is so important to them. Our men are often made very sad by the sad letters they get from wife, sister or mother. One of them read to me a letter which he had just received from his wife, in which she begged and entreated him to come home. The poor man read it with tears in his eyes. Now, wives and mothers of Wisconsin! you should have a higher sense of your mission in this war than to sadden and distress your loved ones thus on your account, and all to no purpose. They cannot leave the army, and why not do everything in your power to make them happy and contented while there? When they receive a good, cheerful, brave letter, it sweetens the dull routine of soldier-life, and many a day, children will bring the best letters for they tell all the little things which happen.

I do not know how many strong men have read me the sweet little letters of their children. Write often and write cheerfully; and address your letters plainly thus: "Mr. John Smith, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Company A, Washington, D. C." Letters are frequently written all over with useless directions, which only increase the chances of their being lost entirely. Be sure to give the letter of the company.

2nd, Next to letters, papers from home are of most interest to the soldiers. They have a great deal of time for reading, and when they do not get it they experience the horrors of idleness. It would be a very humane thing if friends would see to it that each soldier in a regiment receives a copy of some Wisconsin weekly paper. It would relieve the loneliness of many a vacant hour of camp life.

3rd, A few weeks since, a private belonging to our regiment, by the name of James Hill, died at the Columbia Hospital, near Washington. I was with him when he died, and he breathed his last while trying to tell me where to address a letter to his father. I could not get his address. If any one who reads this knows the residence of his parents, I wish they would inform me at once, and I will forward the letter to them. Address,
Chaplain Sixth Regt. Wis. Vol., Milwaukee.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The following order was sent out to the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.
SIR: In conducting military operations within states declared by the proclamation of the president to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such states are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Major Gen. Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as commanding general of the expedition. You will, however, in general avail yourselves of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the national government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of their persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial interests of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every state, beyond that which the insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding expedition to southern coast.

LETTER WRITING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

There never was an army like this for correspondence. Go through the camp at any time, at any hour of the day, and you will see hundreds of soldiers—when off duty—writing letters. It is a picturesque sight. Some lie at full length on the ground, beneath the shade of the trees with a book or a knapsack for a table, with a pen and ink—though often only a pencil writing the news to their friends. Some sit upright against the trunks of the trees, some lean forward with their hands upon their knees, and some, with much painstaking, stand up and write. The average number of letters received for the soldiers at the Washington Post Office is forty-five thousand per day, and an equal number are mailed—making an aggregate of ninety thousand envelopes and sheets of paper per day. Of course the sale of envelopes is immense. One dealer informed me this morning that his sale of envelopes averaged fifty thousand per day. Yesterday he sold fifty thousand for Gen. Banks' division.

CAN'T BE BRIBED.—George D. Prentice has proved himself an incorruptible patriot. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union was a persevering attempt to buy Prentice, or, failing that, to buy his paper. He was approached with the modest offer of \$25,000, which was of course promptly declined. The anxious buyers, thinking perhaps their bid had been below Prentice's estimate of his honor, increased their offer, and threatened an old political friend, since quarreled at Fort Lafayette, he was informed that fifty thousand dollars was in a Louisville bank, subject to the draft of George D. Prentice, provided the Journal were henceforth conducted according to certain terms. An increased severity upon the disunionists in the columns of the Journal was the response to this proposal. Next came a railroad man from the far west, who eschewed all politics, and wanted an influential paper to support the Pacific railroad enterprise. He would give Prentice \$250,000 for the Journal. This bid was too low, and George D. Prentice remains unbought and unpurchasable.

TIME TABLE.—We publish the time table of the Beloit and Madison branch of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad in another column, giving the starting time from Janesville. This is a pleasant route—the road passing through one of the best agricultural countries in the west. We passed to Chicago on this road recently, and were highly pleased with the trip.—Madison Journal.

LANE'S STYLE.—A startling specimen of the obnoxious doings of "Jim Lane" is furnished in our dispatches from Tipton. After seeing the contents of two rebel letters, which were sent to Union families, whom the secessionists had robbed, Gen. Jim called the citizens of Pleasant Hill together, beneath the glorious Union flag, and entertained them with a live American speech. Pointing to the ensign he had raised, he said to them: "That flag has been your protection and shall be still. So long as it remains here you are safe; but if it is cut down, by the Eternal I will return and burn your town!" He then retired, with all his men. The affair occurred two weeks ago, and although the denizens of Pleasant Hill are said to be about all secessionists, that flag is still waving over the town!—Missouri Democrat.

ON DUTY.—It is said that Eastman, who was murdered by his wife a short time since at Long Lake, made a confession at the time of his death. He said that he was leader of the band that burned Oshkosh, and had sworn not to leave a single building standing. Some of his accomplices were arrested, while others remained at large. His wife was one of the inmates of the house of ill-fame that was demolished there, and provoked his revenge. She being an accomplice, and finally a dangerous enemy, he was compelled to marry her, to prevent her telling the whole story, which would cause his arrest and trial. The effect of this amiable alliance is in keeping with their whole career, nothing but a continuous succession of crimes.—Mil. Sentinel.

THE SEVENTEENTH.—Bishop Henni has, at the request of Hon. L. P. Harvey, secretary of state, appointed Father George T. Riordan, of Kenosha, as chaplain for the Irish Brigade. In thus conforming to the popular wish, the bishop gives an impetus to the cause and considerably facilitates the organization.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—The consumption of whisky among our troops at Washington has been greatly diminished of late. On last Friday most of the officers of the 26th New York regiment, Col. Christian, made a resolution to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors. The example is worthy of universal imitation.

GEN. FREMONT'S BODY GUARD.—The representations of this body guard, which would have it that they were to be more carpet soldiers, kept only to make a pageant of the General's personal movements, and which have been used so much to his injury, are put to especial shame by the victory won by this very body guard at Springfield, Mo., an account of which is given in our telegraphic columns. At this rate the people will not complain if Gen. Fremont makes a body guard of his entire army.—Cincinnati Gazette.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, October 31st, by Rev. E. C. Tilton, Mr. JOSEPH FLAGLER, of the town of Janesville, and Miss CORNELIA A. BROWN, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING!

ONE gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, centrally located, and good board in a private family; also two or three gentlemen with day board. For further particulars address 144 1/2 St. Janesville, P. O.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for State and County officers will be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at the following places: in the 1st ward, at the Engine House, Wisconsin Co. No. 1; in the 2d ward, at the Engine House, Water Witch Co. No. 2; in the 3d ward, at the office formerly occupied by L. Field, esq.; in the 4th ward, at the lumber office of E. Bradley, esq.; at the foot of Pleasant street, opposite the depot.

The officers to be chosen at said election are a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General, a Bank Controller, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a State Prison Commissioner, a Member of Assembly for the district composed of the city of Janesville and Supervisor for the county of Rock.

The polls for said election will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 5 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH A. BARRETT, Clerk of City of Janesville.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOODS!

MILK & BUTTER will sell from this day forward at further notice, all our best

French Delaines

at 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 per yard. All our 16 and 18 cent plain and figured French Delaines will be sold at 1 1/4 per yard. Janesville, Oct. 28, 1861.

Fresh Oysters

AT

WHEELOCK'S.

